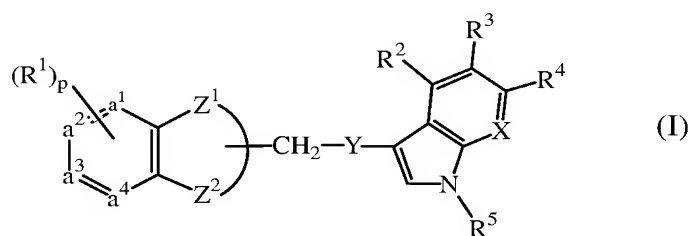


This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

### Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound~~Indole derivatives~~ according to Formula (I)



a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salt thereof, a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, an N-oxide form thereof or a quaternary ammonium salt thereof, wherein

$-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  is a bivalent radical of formula

$-N=CH-CH=CH-$  (a-1),

$-CH=N-CH=CH-$  (a-2),

$-CH=CH-N=CH-$  (a-3) or

$-CH=CH-CH=N-$  (a-4) ;

$-Z^1-Z^2-$  is a bivalent radical of formula

$-O-CH_2-O-$  (b-1),

$-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-$  (b-2),

$-NR^7-CH_2-CH_2-O-$  (b-3),

$-O-CH_2-CH_2-NR^7-$  (b-4),

$-NR^7-CH_2-CH_2-NR^7-$  (b-5) or

$-S-CH_2-CH_2-O-$  (b-6) ;

wherein  $R^7$  is ~~selected from the group consisting of~~ hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkyloxyalkyl or ~~or~~ ~~[[and]]~~ alkylcarbonyl ;

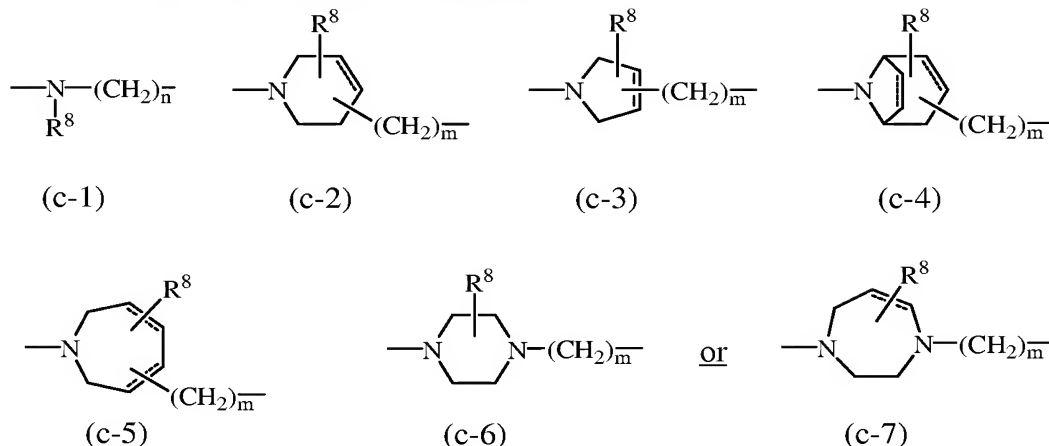
X is  $CR^6$  or N;

each  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  is independently ~~from each other selected from the group consisting of~~ hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro, alkyl, alkenyl, mono- or dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, formylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, alkylsulfonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy alkyloxycarbonyloxy, alkylthio, aryl or ~~or~~ ~~[[and]]~~ heteroaryl;

p is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or alkyl ;

Y is a bivalent radical of formula



wherein

m is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;

n is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 ;

the dotted line represents an optional double bond ;

R<sup>8</sup> is ~~selected from the group consisting of~~ hydrogen, halo, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkyloxycarbonyl or ~~and~~ amino;

alkyl represents a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; said radical being optionally substituted with at least one ~~or more~~ phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radical[[s]];

alkenyl represents a straight or branched unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; said radical having at least one ~~or more~~ double bond[[s]] and said radical being optionally substituted with at least one ~~or more~~ phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radical[[s]];

aryl represents phenyl or naphthyl, optionally substituted with at least one or more radical[[s]] ~~that is selected from the group consisting of~~ alkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy or [[and]] amino ; and

heteroaryl ~~is represents a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is selected from the group consisting of~~ azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, dioxoly, imidazolidiny, pyrazolidiny, piperidiny, homopiperidiny, dioxyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidiny, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrroliny, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridiny, pyrimidiny, pyraziny, pyridazinyl or [[and]] triazinyl ; each radical optionally substituted with at least one or more radical[[s]] ~~that is selected from the group of~~ alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy or [[and]] amino;

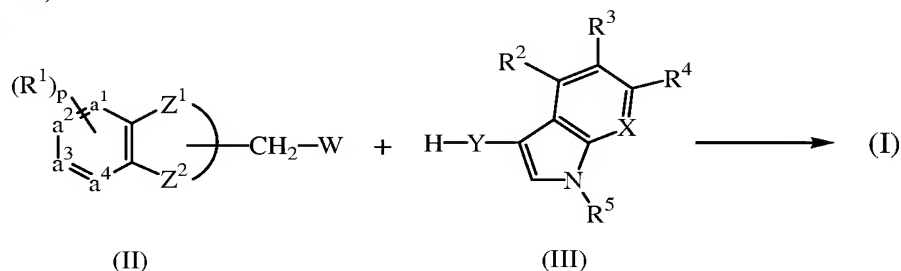
with the proviso that compounds wherein simultaneously  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  is (a-4),  $-Z^1-Z^2-$  is (b-2) and Y is (c-2) are excluded.

2. (Currently Amended) ~~The compound~~Compound according to claim 1, ~~wherein characterized in that~~  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  is a bivalent radical of formula (a-3) or (a-4).
3. (Currently Amended) ~~The compound~~Compound according to claim 1, wherein  $-Z^1-Z^2-$  is a bivalent radical of formula (b-1), (b-2) or (b-3) wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen or methyl.
4. (Currently Amended) ~~The compound~~Compound according to claim 1, wherein Y is a bivalent radical of formula (c-1) wherein  $n = 3$  and  $R^8$  is hydrogen or of formula (c-2) wherein  $m = 0$  or  $1$  and  $R^8$  is hydrogen.
5. (Currently Amended) ~~The compound~~Compound according to claim 1, wherein X is  $CR^6$ ;  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  are each independently hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro or hydroxy; and  $R^5$  is hydrogen.
6. (Currently Amended) ~~The compound~~Compound according to claim 1, wherein  $-a^1=a^2-a^3=a^4-$  is a bivalent radical of formula (a-3) or (a-4) ;  $-Z^1-Z^2-$  is a bivalent radical of formula (b-1), (b-2) or (b-3) wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen or methyl; Y is a bivalent radical of formula (c-1) wherein  $n = 3$  and  $R^8$  is hydrogen or (c-2) wherein  $m = 0$  or  $1$

and R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen; X is CR<sup>6</sup>; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each independently hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro or hydroxy and R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen.

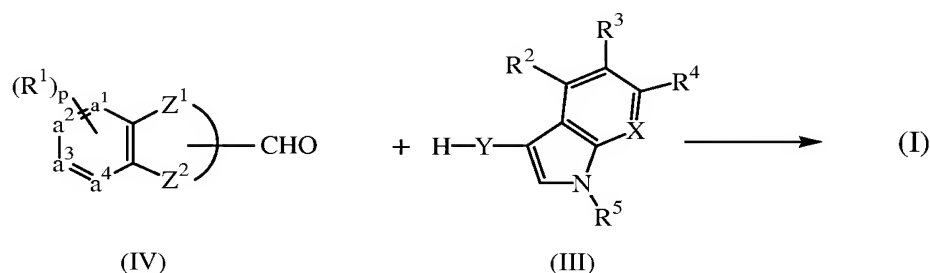
7. (Canceled)
8. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
9. (Currently Amended) A method The use of a compound according to claim 1 for the prevention and/or treatment in a mammal of a disorder or disease responsive to the inhibition of dopamine D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub> and/or D<sub>4</sub>-receptors, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
10. (Currently Amended) A method The use of a compound according to claim 1 for the prevention and/or treatment in a mammal of a disorder or disease responsive to the inhibition of serotonin reuptake and antagonism of 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
11. (Currently Amended) A method The use of a compound according to claim 1 for the prevention and/or treatment in a mammal of a disorder or disease responsive to the combined effect of a dopamine D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub> and/or D<sub>4</sub> antagonist, a[[n]] selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and a 5-HT<sub>1A</sub>-agonist[[s]], partial agonist or antagonist, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
12. (Currently Amended) A method The use of a compound according to claim 1 for the prevention and/or treatment in a mammal of affective disorders such as general anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, social phobia, [[and]] eating disorders,[[;]] and other psychiatric disorders such as, but not limited to psychosis or [[and]] neurological disorders, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

13. (Currently Amended) A method ~~The use of a compound according to claim 1 for the prevention and/or treatment of schizophrenia in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.~~
14. (Currently Amended) A process ~~Process~~ for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I) comprising ~~characterized by either~~   
~~[[a)]]--alkylating a a[[n]] compound intermediate of Formula (III) with a[[n]] compound intermediate of Formula (II), wherein all variables are defined as in claim 1 and W is an appropriate leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and optionally in the presence of a suitable base;~~

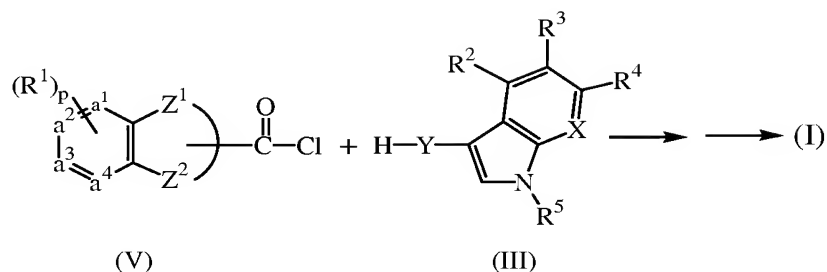


wherein W is a leaving group; or

~~[[b)]]--reductively aminating a a[[n]] compound intermediate of Formula (IV) is with a a[[n]] compound intermediate of Formula (III) in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a reducing agent; or~~[[.]



~~[[c)]]--reacting an acid chloride of Formula (V) with a a[[n]] compound intermediate of Formula (III) in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a suitable base, followed by reduction of and reducing the corresponding amide intermediate formed in a reaction-inert solvent [[and]] in the presence of a reducing agent;~~



-a<sup>1</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>-a<sup>3</sup>=a<sup>4</sup>- is a bivalent radical of formula

-N=CH-CH=CH- (a-1),

-CH=N-CH=CH- (a-2),

-CH=CH-N=CH- (a-3) or

-CH=CH-CH=N- (a-4) ;

-Z<sup>1</sup>—Z<sup>2</sup>- is a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O- (b-1),

-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O- (b-2),

-NR<sup>7</sup>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O- (b-3),

-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>7</sup>- (b-4),

-NR<sup>7</sup>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>7</sup>- (b-5) or

-S-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O- (b-6) ;

wherein R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyl, alkyloxyalkyl or alkylcarbonyl;

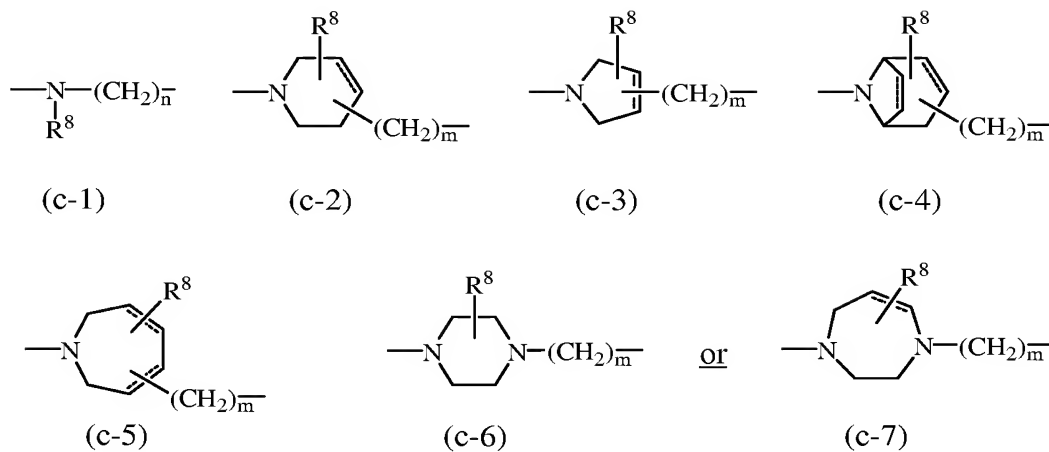
X is CR<sup>6</sup> or N;

each R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> is independently hydrogen, halo, cyano, nitro, alkyl, alkenyl, mono- or dialkylaminoalkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, amino, mono- or dialkylamino, formylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, alkylsulfonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, alkyloxy carbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy alkyloxy carbonyloxy, alkylthio, aryl or heteroaryl;

p is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2 or 3 ;

R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen or alkyl ;

Y is a bivalent radical of formula



wherein

m is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;

n is an integer equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 ;

the dotted line represents an optional double bond ;

R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, halo, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxy carbonyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkyloxy carbonyl or amino;

alkyl represents a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; said radical being optionally substituted with at least one phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radical;

alkenyl represents a straight or branched unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; said radical having at least one-double bond and said radical being optionally substituted with at least one-phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl or amino radical;

aryl represents phenyl or naphthyl, optionally substituted with at least one-radical that is alkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy or amino ; and

heteroaryl is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical that is azetidiny, pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, dioxyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrrazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl or triazinyl ; each radical optionally substituted with

at least one-radical that is alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, alkyloxy or amino.

~~(d) and, if desired, converting compounds of Formula (I) into each other following art-known transformations, and further, if desired, converting the compounds of Formula (I), into a therapeutically active non toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a therapeutically active non toxic base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, converting the acid addition salt form into the free base by treatment with alkali, or converting the base addition salt into the free acid by treatment with acid; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms, N-oxides thereof and quaternary ammonium salts thereof.~~

15. (New) The process of claim 14, further comprising converting the compound of Formula (I) into a therapeutically active, non-toxic acid addition salt by treatment with an acid.

16. (New) The process of claim 15, further comprising converting the acid addition salt into a free base by treatment with alkali.

17. (New) The process of claim 16, further comprising converting the compound of Formula (I) into a stereochemically isomeric form, a N-oxide, or a quaternary ammonium salt.

18. (New) The process of claim 14, further comprising converting the compound of Formula (I) into a therapeutically active, non-toxic base addition salt by treatment with a base.

19. (New) The process of claim 18, further comprising converting the base addition salt into a free acid by treatment with an acid.